THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1796. [N° 1776.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THE Managers of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery—have the Satisfaction to inform the Adventurers, that the Drawing will abſolutely commence on Thurſday the Fifth Day of May] at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. at the State-Houſe.

James Taylor & Co.

At the old eſtabliſhed MEDICINE STORE, oppoſite Mrs. WILLIAM LANGLEY's, in Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large and general Aſſortment of

Freſh Drugs and Medicines.

—Recipes and Orders executed—Family and Sea Medicine Cheſts put up with the utmoſt Caution, Fidelity, and Deſpatch.——Country Practitioners and Dealers are informed, that the ſaid Company daily expect a large Quantity of Drugs, Medicines, Painter's Colours, and Dye Stuffs, from London—when they will ſell at Wholeſale, on liberal Terms and Credit.

Newport, April 25. 1796.

GUSTAVUS BAILIES

TO prevent his Friends from unneceſſarily calling on him, at his uſual Place of Reſidence, informs them, that he has lately removed to a Houſe in the New Church Lane, directly oppoſite to the Church Yard; and the firſt Door Weſt of Mr. Adam Ferguſon's;—where he flatters himſelf that his profeſſional Buſineſs in Town may be attended with much greater Promptitude, as well as with leſs Trouble to his Patients, than at his former Situation.

Newport, April 23, 1796.

FOR SALE,

By JOSEPH LYON,

About One Hundred Barrels of

ſuperfine and fine FLOUR.

Newport May 2 1796

TO BE SOLD,

A good ſecond-hand Chaiſe.---

Inquire of THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 25 1796

WANTED,

AS an APPRENTICE to the Baker's Buſineſs, a likely LAD, about 16 or 17 Years of Age.—Apply to the Printer.

Newport April 25 1796

BENONI PECKHAM,

PERUKE-MAKER, *near the State-Houſe,*

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, that he has received a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Buckles, Combs, Cuſhions, and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.—Alſo Cues, and Covering, for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, the Year paſt; and hopes, by ſtrict Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, April 25 1795.

MARY DOUBLEDAY

Hereby informs her Town and Country Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT ſhe has very good and convenient Accommodations for Lodging and Boarding Gentlemen Travellers, &c. in the Houſe of Mr. Auguſtus Newman, on the North Side of Banniſter's Wharf; where all thoſe, who will pleaſe to favour her with their Company, may depend on being waited upon in the moſt expeditious Manner, and treated with the greateſt Civility, by their moſt obedient humble Servant,

MARY DOUBLEDAY.

Newport, April 25, 1796

To be SOLD,

THAT Part of the Eſtate late belonging to Peleg Barker, Eſq; deceaſed, and late in the Occupancy of Peleg Barker; adjoining to Front, on Ann-Street, Forty five Feet, and extending from North to South Ninety Feet and an Half (or as may be found and aſcertained) Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes immediately given.—Warranty Deeds thereof will be given by the Subſcribers, agreeably to the Will of ſaid Deceaſed.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, April 25, 1796.

A Young Woman, with a Child of three Months old, and a good Breaſt of Milk, would be glad to take a Child to ſuckle; or would have no Objection againſt going into a Family for that Purpoſe.

Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 25, 1796.

Mr. BARBER,

You are requeſted to republiſh the following Extract from Mr. Harper's Speech, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on the paſſing the Bill for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen.—Mr. Harper was in Favour of the Bill

"BEFORE he ſat down, Mr. Harper ſaid, he could not help adverting to what had been aſſerted by the hon. member from Pennſylvania (Mr. Gilbert) and repeated by another hon. member from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) and he ſhould not notice it now, had it not been frequently aſſerted before in the houſe. Gentlemen had aſſerted, over and over again, for reaſons beſt known to themſelves, that the Treaty with Great Britain contained no proviſion to prevent the impreſſment of American ſeamen. He wiſhed to aſk thoſe gentlemen how they reconciled this aſſertion with the 19th article of the treaty, which he read in the following words:

"And that more abundant care may be taken for the "ſecurity of the reſpective ſubjects and citizens of the "contracting parties, and to prevent their ſuffering injuries by the privateers or men of war of either party, "all commanders of ſhips of war or privateers, and all "others the ſaid ſubjects or citizens, ſhall forbear doing "any damage to thoſe of the other party, or committing any outrage againſt them, and if they act to the "contrary they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall alſo be "bound in their perſons and eſtates to make ſatisfaction "and reparation for all damages and the intereſt thereof "of whatever nature they may be."

"He alſo read the ſecond clauſe, which provides that all Captains of privateers, on receiving their commiſſions, ſhall give ſecurity not to act contrary to the article. Unleſs it could be proved, he ſaid, that an American ſeaman could not be an American citizen, and that impreſſment was not an outrage, this article makes complete proviſion againſt the impreſſment of American ſeamen. And yet gentlemen had thought proper to declare and repeat, in the moſt general terms, that the Treaty made no proviſion againſt the impreſſment of our Seamen.——Seamen on board of American Ships, he ſaid, conſiſted of three claſſes; American citizens, Britiſh ſubjects, and neutrals.——Perſons may be American citizens, from three cauſes,—the two firſt of which were admitted by the Britiſh government. They may firſt be American citizens, becauſe they were born in America. 2dly. They may be American citizens, becauſe they were reſident in America, formed part of the American people, at the concluſion of the treaty of peace, by which Britain relinquiſhed her claim to allegiance, from all perſons then belonging to the body of the American nation. 3dly. Perſons may be American citizens, from having come to reſide in America ſince that time, and conformed to our laws of naturalization. Now, however, Britain denies to be American citizens—She claims a right to their allegiance, were they naturalized by her ſubjects purſuant to the maxim of her laws. Every ſubject can diveſt himſelf, by his own act, of his allegiance. The claim is probably among the firſt that ſhe will ſurrender, and her ſeamen the laſt claſs of her ſubjects as to whom ſhe will ſurrender."

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 16

MR. New, from the committee of enrolments, reported an act for placing certain perſons on the roll of penſioners, duly enrolled, which received the ſignature of the Speaker accordingly.

Mr. Livingſton preſented a bill for fixing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on Tueſday.

Mr. Sturges preſented two petitions againſt the Britiſh treaty, and another for his having inſerted two others, which were received as uſual.

A petition from certain inhabitants of Taunton, praying to have that port made a port of delivery, was read and referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the report of the committee on the petition of the Boſton Humane Society, and others.

Mr. Gilbert read, the member from the State of Delaware being indiſpoſed, and not to be able to attend the houſe for ſome days, a letter from him to repreſent that the Legiſlature of that State had taken meaſures to prevent the future kidnapping of Negroes and Mulattoes, and that they will not find it neceſſary to make proviſion on the ſubject. He therefore deſired he might be left to bring the matters before the houſe, by way of reſolution.—He, therefore, propoſed one to the following effect:

"*Reſolved*, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be inſtructed to inquire into the propriety of making ſuch proviſion for preventing the kidnapping of Negroes and Mulattoes, and of carrying them from the reſpective States, contrary to the laws of the ſaid States."

Mr. W. Smith preſented a petition from ſundry merchants of Charleſton, praying for ſuch aſſiſtance on account of the ſpoliations committed upon their property by the Britiſh, in the Weſt-Indies, by loan or otherwiſe, as Congreſs ſhall judge proper. Referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union; when the reſolution for carrying the Britiſh treaty into effect being under conſideration, Mr. Giles delivered a ſpeech againſt, and Mr. Goodhue one in favour of, the reſolution. The committee then roſe, and had leave to ſit again.

Mr. W. Smith reported that the galleries ought to be cleared, that the ſelect committee, to whom certain confidential papers relative to the treaty with Algiers was referred, might make their report, they were cleared accordingly; Adjourned.

Tueſday, April 19.

Mr. Livingſton, wiſhed to ſubmit a reſolution to the conſideration of the houſe, relative to the ſituation of certain merchants of the United States, in conſequence of ſpoliations committed upon their property, by foreign powers. It was, he believed, an eſtabliſhed principle of a free government, that protection was equally due to the perſon and property of every citizen; and that when the property of a citizen was, notwithſtanding the protection which was due to it, injured by a foreign power, relief ought to be granted to him. In applying theſe principles to the merchants of the United States, it was an indiſputable fact, that they had ſuffered very materially by the ſpoliations committed, chiefly by the Britiſh, upon their property at ſea, and that hitherto they had received no redreſs. Theſe merchants felt themſelves at this moment, peculiarly ſituated, with reſpect to the treaty lately concluded with Great-Britain, now under diſcuſſion in that houſe, which afforded them ſome hope of relief; but, from the oppoſition which was ſhewn thereto, it appeared doubtful, whether it would be eventually carried into effect. As, however, theſe citizens were, in his opinion, entitled to relief from government, he ſhould wiſh to bring the ſubject before the houſe, by means of the following reſolution:

"Reſolved, that proviſion ought to be made by law, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of loſſes, which may have been ſuſtained by citizens of America, in the purſuit of their lawful commerce, either by any infraction of the laws of nations, on the part of any foreign power, or by the unauthorized acts of any of the ſubjects of ſuch foreign power, where, from whatever cauſe, relief cannot be had againſt ſuch ſubjects, in the ordinary courſe of juſtice.

"Reſolved, that dollars be appropriated to be advanced to ſuch citizens, and divided amongſt them in proportion to their reſpective loſſes."

Mr. Henderſon ſaid, they had very frequently means propoſed to them of taking money from the treaſury, he ſhould wiſh to propoſe a meaſure which would be likely to bring ſome money into it. He believed there was a quantity of land, equal to 200,000 acres, which might be ſold for public uſe, and would afford ſeaſonable aſſiſtance to their revenue. For this purpoſe, he propoſed a reſolution to the following effect:

"Reſolved, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into and make a ſtatement of the number of lots of land, together with the number of acres they contain, which are reſerved for public uſe, out of the ſale of lands of the Ohio company and others, that they conſider thereupon, and that they make a report of the ſame, by bill or otherwiſe."

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union, when Mr. Heath having ſpoken againſt the reſolution for carrying into effect the Britiſh treaty, and Mr. Williams in favour of it, Mr. Henderſon entered upon a diſcuſſion in ſupport of the reſolution alſo: But after having ſpoken upon the ſubject about an hour, the uſual time of adjournment being at hand, and there appearing an uneaſineſs in the committee, on motion, the committee roſe, and had leave to ſit again.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, firſt, on the bill for carrying into effect the treaty with Spain, and afterwards that for carrying into effect the treaty with the Indian tribes north-weſt of the river Ohio, which having gone through, the houſe took them into conſideration, and ordered them to be engroſſed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Wedneſday, April 20.

The bill for making appropriations for defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect the treaties lately concluded between the United States and the King of Spain, and with certain Indian tribes north-weſt of the river Ohio, were read a third time, and paſſed.—The firſt blank in the former, for defraying the expences according to an eſtimate, was filled up with 18,683 dollars, and the allowance for Commiſſioners with 2000 dollars.—The coſt of the tranſportation and payment of the ſtipulations to the Indians, in the latter bill, was filled up with 1500 dollars.

Mr. Henderſon moved, that the reſolution which he yeſterday laid upon the table, reſpecting the diſpoſal of lands reſerved for the uſe of government, be taken up. It was taken up accordingly, and referred to a committee of three members.

Mr. Muhlenburg reported a bill, for making appropriations for defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Thurſday April 21.

Mr. Muhlenburg preſented a petition from 800 inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, of the ſame kind with that preſented by Mr. Swanwick yeſterday, againſt the Britiſh treaty.

Mr. Iſaac Smith alſo preſented a petition from 193 inhabitants of Trenton in favour of the Britiſh treaty; and

Mr. Hartley preſented a petition from 109 merchants and others of the city of Philadelphia, and another ſigned by 183 perſons, inhabitants of the ſaid city, in favour of the Britiſh treaty.

The above petitions were referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill for making appropriations to defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect

Mr Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

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GUSTAVUS BAYLIES

TO prevent his Friends from unneceſſarily calling on him, at his uſual Place of Reſidence, informs them, that he has lately removed to a Houſe in the New Church Lane, directly oppoſite to the Church Yard; and the firſt Door Weſt of Mr. Adam Ferguſon's;—where he flatters himſelf that his profeſſional Buſineſs in Town may be attended with much greater Promptitude, as well as with leſs Trouble to his Patients, than at his former Situation.

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TO BE SOLD,

A good ſecond-hand Chaiſe.---

Inquire of THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 25 1796

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AS an APPRENTICE to the Baker's Buſineſs, a ſtout, active LAD, about 16 or 17 Years of Age.—Apply to the Printer.

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PERUKE-MAKER, *near the State-Houſe,*

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, that he has received a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions, and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.—Alſo Cues, and Coverings, for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, the Year paſt; and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

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Hereby informs her Town and Country Friends, and the Public in general,

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PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, April 25, 1796.

A Young Woman, with a Child of three Months old, and a good Breaſt of Milk, would be glad to take a Child to ſuckle; or would have no Objection againſt going into a Family for that Purpoſe.

Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 25, 1796.

Mr. BARBER,

You are requeſted to republiſh the following Extract from Mr. Harper's Speech, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on the paſſing of the Bill for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen.—Mr. Harper was in Favour of the Bill.

"BEFORE he ſet down, Mr. Harper ſaid, he could not help adverting to what had been aſſerted by the hon. member from Pennſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) and repeated by another hon. member from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) and he ſhould not notice it now, had it not been frequently aſſerted before in the houſe. Gentlemen had aſſerted, over and over again, for reaſons beſt known to themſelves, that the Treaty with Great Britain contained no proviſion to prevent the impreſſment of American ſeamen. He wiſhed to aſk thoſe gentlemen how they reconciled this aſſertion with the 19 h article of the treaty, which he read in the following words:

" And that more abundant care may be taken for the " ſecurity of the reſpective ſubjects and citizens of the " contracting parties, and to prevent their ſuffering in- " juries by the privateers or men of war of either party, " all commanders of ſhips of war or privateers, and all " others the ſaid ſubjects or citizens, ſhall forbear doing " any damage to thoſe of the other party, or commit- " ting any outrage againſt them, and if they act to the " contrary they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall alſo be " bound in their perſons and eſtates to make ſatisfaction " and reparation for all damages and the intereſt thereof " of whatever nature they may be."

"He alſo read the ſecond clauſe, which provides that all Captains of privateers, on receiving their commiſſions, ſhall give ſecurity not to act contrary to the article. Unleſs it could be proved, he ſaid, that an American ſeaman could not be an American citizen, and that impreſſments was not an outrage, this article makes complete proviſion againſt the impreſſment of American ſeamen. And yet gentlemen had thought proper to declare and repeat, in the moſt general terms, that the Treaty made no proviſion againſt the impreſſment of our Seamen.——Seamen on board of American ſhips, he ſaid, conſiſted of three claſſes; American citizens, Britiſh ſubjects, and neutrals.——Perſons may be American citizens, from three cauſes;—the two firſt of which were admitted by the Britiſh government. They may firſt be American citizens, becauſe they were born in America. 2dly. They may be American citizens, becauſe they were reſident in America, formed part of the American people, at the concluſion of the treaty of peace, by which Britain relinquiſhed her claim to allegiance, from all perſons then belonging to the body of the American nation. 3dly. Perſons may be American citizens, from having come to reſide in America ſince the peace, and conformed to our laws of naturalization. Thefe, however, Britain denies to be American citizens.—She claims a right to their allegiance, were originally her ſubjects, purſuant to the maxim of her laws, That no ſubject can diveſt himſelf, by his own act, of his allegiance. This claim is probably among the laſt that ſhe will ſurrender, and her ſeamen the laſt claſs of her ſubjects as to whom ſhe will ſurrender it."

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 18.

MR. New, from the committee of enrolments, reported an act for placing certain perſons on the penſion liſt, as duly enrolled, which received the ſignature of the ſpeaker accordingly.

Mr. Baldwin preſented a bill for fixing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on Tueſday.

Mr. Gregg preſented two petitions againſt the Britiſh treaty, and mentioned his having miſlaid two others, which were referred as uſual.

A petition from certain inhabitants of Taunton, praying to have that port made a port of delivery, was read and referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the report of the committee on the petition of the Boſton Humane Society, and others.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid, the member from the State of Delaware being ſo much indiſpoſed as not to be able to attend the houſe, had requeſted him to repreſent that the Legiſlature of that State had taken meaſures to prevent the future kidnapping of Negroes and Mulattoes, and that they wiſhed Congreſs to make proviſion on the ſubject. He believed it would be beſt to bring the buſineſs before the houſe, by way of reſolution.—He, therefore, propoſed one to the following effect:

"*Reſolved*, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be inſtructed to inquire into the propriety of making effectual proviſion for preventing the kidnapping of Negroes and Mulattoes, and of carrying them from their reſpective States, contrary to the laws of the ſaid States."

Mr. W. Smith preſented a petition from ſundry merchants of Charleſton, praying for ſuch aſſiſtance on account of the ſpoliations committed upon their property by the Britiſh, in the Weſt-Indies, by loan or otherwiſe, as Congreſs ſhall judge proper. Referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union; when the reſolution for carrying the Britiſh treaty into effect being under conſideration, Mr. Giles delivered a ſpeech againſt, and Mr. Goodhue one in favour of, the reſolution. The committee then roſe, and had leave to ſit again.

Mr. W. Smith propoſed that the galleries ought to be cleared, that the ſelect committee, to whom certain confidential papers relative to the treaty with Algiers was referred, might make their report, they were cleared accordingly; Adjourned.

Tueſday, April 19.

Mr. Livingſton, wiſhed to ſubmit a reſolution to the conſideration of the houſe, relative to the ſituation of certain merchants of the United States, in conſequence of ſpoliations committed upon their property, by foreign powers. It was, he believed, an eſtabliſhed principle of a free government, that protection was equally due to the perſon and property of every citizen; and that when the property of a citizen was, notwithſtanding the protection which was due to it, injured by a foreign power, relief ought to be granted to him. In applying theſe principles to the merchants of the United States, it was an indiſputable fact, that they had ſuffered very materially by the ſpoliations committed, chiefly by the Britiſh, upon their property at ſea, and that hitherto they had received no redreſs. Theſe merchants felt themſelves at this moment, peculiarly ſituated, with reſpect to the treaty lately concluded with Great-Britain, now under diſcuſſion in that houſe, which afforded them ſome hope of relief; but, from the oppoſition which was ſhewn thereto, it appeared doubtful, whether it would be eventually carried into effect. As, however, theſe citizens were, in his opinion, entitled to relief from government, he ſhould wiſh to bring the ſubject before the houſe, by means of the following reſolution:

"Reſolved, that proviſion ought to be made by law, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of loſſes, which may have been ſuſtained by citizens of America, in the purſuit of their lawful commerce, either by any infraction of the laws of nations, on the part of any foreign power, or by the unauthoriſed acts of any of the ſubjects of ſuch foreign power, where, from whatever cauſe, relief cannot be had againſt ſuch ſubjects, in the ordinary courſe of juſtice.

"Reſolved, that dollars be appropriated to be advanced to ſuch citizens, and divided amongſt them in proportion to their reſpective loſſes."

Mr. Henderſon ſaid, they had very frequently means propoſed to them of taking money from the treaſury, he ſhould wiſh to propoſe a meaſure which would be likely to bring ſome money into it. He believed there was a quantity of land, equal to 100,000 acres, which might be ſold for public uſe, and would afford ſeaſonable aſſiſtance to their revenue. For this purpoſe, he propoſed a reſolution to the following effect:

"Reſolved, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into and make a ſtatement of the number of lots of land, together with the number of acres they contain, which are reſerved for public uſe, out of the ſale of lands of the Ohio company and others; that they conſider thereupon, and that they make a report of the ſame, by bill or otherwiſe."

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union, when Mr. Heath having ſpoken againſt the reſolution for carrying into effect the Britiſh treaty, and Mr. Williams in favour of it, Mr. Hillhouſe entered upon a diſcuſſion in ſupport of the reſolution alſo: But after having ſpoken upon the ſubject about an hour, the uſual time of adjournment being at hand, and there appearing an uneaſineſs in the committee, on motion, the committee roſe, and had leave to ſit again.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, firſt, on the bill for carrying into effect the treaty with Spain, and afterwards that for carrying into effect the treaty with the Indian tribes north-weſt of the river Ohio, which having gone through, the houſe took them into conſideration, and ordered them to be engroſſed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Wedneſday, April 20.

The bill for making appropriations for defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect the treaties lately concluded between the United States and the King of Spain, and with certain Indian tribes north-weſt of the river Ohio, were read a third time, and paſſed.—The firſt blank in the former, for defraying the expences according to an eſtimate, was filled up with 18,683 dollars, and the allowance for Commiſſioners with 2000 dollars.—The coſt of the tranſportation and payment of the ſtipulations to the Indians, in the latter bill, was filled up with 1500 dollars.

Mr. Henderſon moved, that the reſolution which he yeſterday laid upon the table, reſpecting the diſpoſal of lands reſerved for the uſe of government, be taken up. It was taken up accordingly, and referred to a committee of three members.

Mr. Hillhouſe reported a bill, for making appropriations for defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Thurſday April 21.

Mr. Muhlenburg preſented a petition from 800 inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, of the ſame kind with that preſented by Mr. Swanwick yeſterday, againſt the Britiſh treaty.

Mr. Iſaac Smith alſo preſented a petition from 193 inhabitants of Trenton in favour of the Britiſh treaty; and

Mr. Hartley preſented a petition from 109 merchants and others of the city of Philadelphia, and another ſigned by 183 perſons, inhabitants of the ſaid city, in favour of the Britiſh treaty.

The above petitions were referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill for making appropriations for defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect

the treaty with the Dey and Regency of Algiers: and on the bill for making further provisions relative to the revenue-cutters, which were agreed to in the committee, went through the House, and were ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time to-morrow.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union; when the resolution for carrying into effect the British treaty being under consideration, Mr Rutherford, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Hartland, spoke against the resolution, and Mr. Kittera in favour of it. The committee rose and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

HAGUE, March 3

THE day before yesterday, the National Convention was opened in the solemnity; the commission of the States General came to hall; the President of the States pronounced a discourse relative to the occasion; and Citizen Paulus, who was elected President of the Convention, put on the National scarf, the distinctive mark of his new dignity, and answered him. The new National Flag was hoisted the same day, on board the Batavian ships and vessels; and the sailors had each of them a pint of wine, a quarter of a pound of tobacco, and two pipes, in order to celebrate the day—a ceremony which is to take place every year at the anniversary.

PARIS, March 4.

A letter received by Riou, of Pondicherry, a representative of the people, from Brest, has the following intelligence:

The squadron of frigates under the command of Capt. Montelemme, has just sailed from this harbour upon another cruize; it has lately taken four considerable prizes; and a Portuguese, of 300 tons, laden with fruit, and oil, is at Morlaix.

A transport with 260 soldiers, one colonel, and 12 officers on board, being one of the convoy destined by Pitt for America, but forced by contrary winds to return to England. The prize is carried into Havre.

Two others are at Port Louis, laden with wine, oranges and fruit.

The privateer La Renomme, of Brest, has taken two ships, one laden with fruit, and the other with indigo, cotton, balsom of Peru, cochineal, &c. She is estimated at 800,000 livres in specie.

MESSAGE
OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY, TO THE COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED

Citizen Legislators, the CCCLX Article of the Constitutional Act, is conceived in these terms—

"*Neither Corporations nor Associations shall be formed, inimical to public order.*"

The Executive Directory feels itself compelled to fulfil the severe obligation which this article imposes on it, by ordaining the shutting up of several Assemblies, or Political Societies, whose organization and constitution appear to it to put the Republic in danger. The law intrusted to them is unalterable. It is their duty to involve in the same measures, those Assemblies where Royalty is openly avowed, and those where, under the deceitful cloak of an apparent popularity, immoral men, of an insatiable ambition, endeavour to mislead the good citizens who attend. The first efforts of the Government undoubtedly ought to be directed against those who openly conspire to re-establish Royalty; but it is not less necessary to punish in their turn, those who, by dark and indirect means, wish to bring about the same end. There are but two classes of men, in the political order, in the eyes of the Directory; those who approve the Constitution accepted by the French People, and those who disapprove it. O what importance are the names or complexions assumed by the last; Of what importance is it, whether they rush with fury, against the Constitutional Edifice with the design of overthrowing it, or whether they artfully labour to undermine, while they pretend to support it? Wherever we do not see sincere Republicans, we see Royalists; and if against the same principles, we perceive the same consequences, we recognise the same enemies, in those who proceed to their counter-revolutionary purpose, and in those who circuitously aim at the same object by apparently taking an entirely different road. It was time that the Directory should exercise this act of Constitutional Authority deposited in its hands. It has the example and the recent experience of the evils occasioned by the conduct of the Revolution by celebrated political Societies.

These societies were harmless, and even useful in their principle. But it was time the Directory should pronounce its opinion on them: At an earlier period there might have existed, perhaps, some uncertainty with respect to the nature of the concealed intentions of some intriguers: At a later period there might have been reason to doubt even the intentions of the Directory, which are to oppose all faction, to free the legislature from all apprehensions of a new system of tyranny, the government from all influence, the peaceable citizen and friend of the laws from all apprehension, with respect to their existence. Your wisdom and your firmness, citizens legislators, will second the executive directory in this necessary enterprise, imposed by the law; and with respect to which all its members are unanimous and unalterable. Could they behold, without being alarmed for the fate of liberty and the public tranquility, in their own immediate neighbourhood, in the different quarters of this great city, the center of the authorities of government, assemblies organized with four thousand members inscribed on their books, continuing their sittings during the night, distributing printed rules, preserving, under new denominations, Presidents and Secretaries, eluding the constitutional law by indirect acts of correspondence, having several foreigners among their most violent orators, permitting with impunity, the most seditious, and the most violent motions, in some formal propositions to recall royalty, in others to restore anarchy; in one to establish a dictatorship, and in the other to renew the constitution of 1791 or 1793—here slavery and tyranny, there the Agrarian Law—equality not of rights, but of fortunes, community of goods, the dissolution of all the ties of social order? Citizens, legislators, we have not affected to conceal any of those particular considerations which presented obstacles to our progress; such as the apprehension of exciting the hopes of either of the two parties—the fear of confounding with some intriguers, who went into those societies with the most pure, and most civic intentions—the danger which the patriots might anticipate of a new commotion in the departments, where the public spirit is already exhausted by repeated struggles; and, lastly, the hazard of rendering unpopular a government which is, and always will be, in essence, in principle, in interest, the friend of the people—the people themselves. The Law commands us; it is equal to the task. No; the Factions shall form no hopes, for they will be sensible that it is against them that we now call fourth its energy. Those good citizens who have been misled, will thank us for having stopped them on the brink of that precipice to which they had been allured by perfidious intriguers; the Patriotic Assemblies of the Departments will effect their own purification; become only more cautious to adhere to the spirit of the Law, they will be so much the more ardent to regenerate public opinion around them, and to cherish that holy enthusiasm which ought always to be kept alive. As to popularity, it is rather to merit it by its ardent zeal, than to obtain it by a fatal condescention that the executive directory has resolved to consecrate its existence and its labours. If it offends some false friends, it is sure to gain to the Republic, all those honest and virtuous men whom it shall secure from future alarm; all those who, harrassed by change and uncertainty, panting after the enjoyment of peaceable freedom, in the bosom of an industrious family; all those who anxiously wish for the return of untainted morals, of good faith, and of private virtue. Citizens Legislators, the measures which we have taken, are only an act of government, merely preliminary; the effect of which, can be but of short continuance, without a subsequent act of the Legislative body, determining, in a positive manner, the nature of the societies or political assemblies of citizens, authorised by the Constitution. On this subject there will naturally occur questions of the highest importance respecting the number of members of which those societies may be composed without danger to the security of government, and the qualities of the Citizens, and the places and hours at which they may hold their Sittings without infringing the independence of the National Authorities; and in fine, with respect to the penalties to be enforced against those, who shall violate or elude the principles of the Constitutional act, shall formally demand its dissolution, the re-establishment of Royalty or the return of the Constitution of 1793, the degradation of the National colours, the destruction of the trees of Liberty, or outrages of the same sort, which are every day committed with impunity, throughout the whole territory of the Republic. Excesses which may hitherto have been committed under different shapes, are not liable to punishment, as the law cannot have a retrospective influence; but it is indispensible to prevent those evils which their repetition cannot fail to produce. It therefore becomes of consequence, clearly to explain, the articles of the Constitution, relative to those important points, and to affix the particular penalty to each offence. Citizens, Legislators, these objects are of the greatest importance; and we conjure you to take them into your most serious and speedy consideration.

(Signed)

LETOURNEUR, *President.*

LONDON, March 10.

Mr. Grey, in the House of Commons, stated, in a speech of considerable length, the income and expenditure of the country, the whole amount of the three services, ordinaries and extraordinaries, for the last three years, in order to shew the expence and profusion of the Ministers, in carrying on the present war. He stated, that the expence already incurred in the present war, amounted to 77,000,000l. independent of the unfunded debt, which, he said, amounted to 20,000,000l. The interest of the funded debt amounted to 16,000,000l. a year. He also stated, that the peace establishment would be 22,000,000l. a year, and the permanent taxes to meet it only 18,500,000l.

Soffel, according to letters from Angers, died with firmness. Before he was shot, he tied a handkerchief about his eyes, and desired two soldiers put him at the first fire. One of his fellow camps received ten fires before he died. They were buried by a farmer, who conducted the Republican troops to the place between Vezins and Chollet.

The change which has taken place in the chief command of the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine, by the resignation of Field Marshal Clairayt is a circumstance of great concern.

By Lloyd's list, it appears that the number of ships taken by the enemy, from England, and the other powers at war with them, from Jan. 1793, to Dec. 1795, is 2009 of which 119 were retaken by our cruisers. The number taken by England, and other powers, from France is 319, so that there remains a balance in favor of the enemy of 1491 vessels—ships of war and privateers are not included in this statement.

CHARLESTON April 5.

The French privateer Leo, Capt. Hammond, has taken a Jamaica ship, called the Lymington, with five hundred hogsheads of sugar; she is one of four sail that have been in the Havanna for some time; the prize is at the bar.

April 6.

The prize ship mentioned in yesterday's paper, and the privateer which captured her, anchored below Fort Johnson last evening.

April 7.

Accounts from England, to be relied on, mention that money was never more scarce than at present; that the Bank has stopped discounting. One ship & the cause of which, was, the house of Hope having drawn from the Bank of England, and actually shipped off, the immense sums brought over from Holland by them, and transferred them as subscriptions to the forced loan of France.—It was supposed likewise that this policy would reinstate them firmly in their possessions in Holland which never could be effected by England and the combined powers.

The brig Fame, which arrived here yesterday, went from this port last summer;—she belonged to Messrs. Jones and Clarke; from this port she went to Hamburg, from thence to Bourdeaux; on her passage from Bourdeaux to Philadelphia she was captured and carried into Bermuda, where the cargo was condemned and the vessel cleared.

ALEXANDRIA, April 12.

Capt. Black, of the ship Anne, from St. Ubes, informs us, that it was the city of Seville, and not Cadiz, that lately received a shock of an earthquake, the greatest part of which is destroyed. He also says the King of Spain has had a conference, on the frontiers of Portugal, with the Duke regent. His Catholic Majesty's mediation, in negociating a peace between Portugal and the Republic of France, was supposed to be the purport of the meeting.

BALTIMORE, April 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this town, now in Port de Paix, to his friend here, dated March 23.

"Perroud has at last agreed to pay all government debts in rotation, that is beginning with the oldest.

"No vessel is permitted to depart before government gets whatever part of the cargo they want; every article of provision they will take at all events, and pay when they please, also what other part suits them; and although this has been the practice a long time, yet Americans will come; which is astonishing!—I have to lament that you sent so large a proportion of cargoes of the kind of goods they wanted, had that not been the case, you would have been reimburted much better.

"This day we have the news that General Laveaux and Perroud, are put into prison by the people of the Cape, who do not declare for what purpose.—They are kept under strong guard."

Another extract from the same to the same, dated March 24.

"Since writing the foregoing, I hear from the Cape, that as soon as Major General Toussain, a black man, who received his commission from the National Convention of France, and who commands at Gonaives, heard of the imprisonment of Laveaux, he immediately marched his army before the Cape, and sent in a summons, saying, "I have heard that you have imprisoned my chief; I am here with ten thousand men, two guns will be the signal to render him to my camp in half an hour; I do not require of you wherefore it is done, it is enough for me to know that my chief is in prison, he is appointed by the constituted authorities of France, and shall be protected in his command; but should you be hardy enough not to listen to me, I will commence to destroy you by fire and sword." In consequence, they immediately liberated him and Perroud, and order is restored.

"We have been embargoed upwards of a month, which prevented your hearing from me so long a time."

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated the 23 h ult.

"The fleet is not yet arrived, nor no late accounts of them: affairs bad at Grenada, the enemy in sight; the town and fort at la Bay, evacuated."

Another extract, dated the 14 h.

"The la Picque, has taken a French privateer brig of 14 guns, bound to Cayenne with despatches."

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

The following Address was agreed to at a respectable meeting of the citizens on Saturday last and is now circulating for signature.

STEPHEN GIRARD, Chairman.

The Address of the Citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Respectfully sheweth;

That, in full reliance upon the firmness, wisdom, and patriotism of the House, we have hitherto been silent, though anxious spectators of its proceedings upon a subject, involving in its consequences the peace, independence, and liberties of our common Country—the Treaty lately negociated with Great Britain.

But when we beheld attempts made to influence your decision upon this head, we should do violence to our feelings, and betray an unwarrantable insensibility for the interest and honor of the United States, if we longer omitted respectfully to offer to the immediate Representatives of the people our warmest approbation of their conduct, in discerning their constitutional perogatives and in executing their trust, as the guardians of our dearest rights.

We consider the Treaty with Great Britain, as unequal in its stipulations, derogatory to our national character, injurious to our general interests, and as offering untruth instead of redress. We believe that like all other Treaties, the conditions of which have been unequal, instead of compelling differences, it must eventually lead to war;—for if notwithstanding the artful manner in which the instrument is worded, its disadvantageous consequences are so easily foreseen, an experience of its evils cannot reconcile us to, or induce American Freemen silently to submit for any length of time to its operation.

Though we lament the hard case of those of our fellow citizens, who have suffered by British depredations, and feel their well founded claim to indemnification, we cannot consent to surrender our national rights, to insure a compensation for those losses. But though we fear no danger from this refusal, we declare that we would rather pay our full proportion, than sacrifice the interest and independence of our country, to purchase what we might justly demand.

We have, however, full reliance on the House of Representatives, and look up with confidence to you as a constituted authority, and as the supporters of the honor of our country, the guardians of her independence, and the avengers of her wrongs.

April 22.

The Senate of the United States have referred the bills making provision for the Spanish and Indian treaties to a committee.

It is conjectured, from the complection of this committee, that it is the intention either to let the business slumber in this stage, until the decision of the House on the British Treaty, or to bring in the bills with an amendment providing for the latter.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated February 27.

"The Yellow Fever has proved uncommonly fatal to the shipping in our bay. One ship, the Majestic of 74 guns, lost above 200 of her crew in the course of five months, and the transports have suffered in an equal proportion. Dr. Charles Webster, of Edinburgh, arrived here in September, and soon after went to St. Vincents, where I am sorry to add, he soon fell a victim to our fatal epidemic."

NEW-YORK, April 19.

An express passed through Albany last week, with despatches for the President of the United States from Lord Dorchester—it is reported his Lordship's proclamation for the surrender of the western posts was among these despatches.

the treaty with the Dey and Regency of Algiers: and on the bill for making further provisions relative to the revenue-cutters, which were agreed to in the committee, went through the House, and were ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time to-morrow.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union; when the resolution for carrying into effect the British treaty being under consideration, Mr Rutherford, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Holland, spoke against the resolution, and Mr. Kittera in favour of it. The committee rose and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

HAGUE, *March* 3.

THE day before yesterday, the National Convention was opened in due solemnity; the commission of the States General came to install it; the President of the States pronounced a discourse relative to the occasion; and Citizen Paulus, who was elected President of the Convention, put on the National Scarf, the distinctive mark of his new dignity, and answered him. The new National Flag was hoisted the same day, on board the Batavian ships and vessels: and the sailors had each of them a pint of wine, a quarter of a pound of tobacco, and two pipes, in order to celebrate the day—a ceremony which is to take place every year at the anniversary.

PARIS, March 4.

A letter received by Riou, of Pinisterre, a representative of the people, from Brest, has the following intelligence:

The squadron of frigates under the command of Capt. Montesumne, has just sailed from this harbour upon another cruize; is has lately taken four considerable prizes; and a Portuguese, of 300 tons, laden with fruit, and oil, is at Morlaix.

A transport with 260 soldiers, one colonel, and 12 officers on board, being one of the convoy destined by Pitt for America, but forced by contrary winds to return to England. The prize is carried into Havre.

Two others are at Port Mole, laden with wine, oranges and fruit.

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MESSAGE

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These societies were harmless, and even useful in their principle. But it was time the Directory should pronounce its opinion on them: At an earlier period there might have existed, perhaps, some uncertainty with respect to the nature of the concealed intentions of some intriguers: At a later period there might have been reason to doubt even the intentions of the Directory, which are to oppose all faction, to free the legislature from all apprehensions of a new system of tyranny, the government from all influence, the peaceable citizen and friend of the laws from all apprehension, with respect to their existence. Your wisdom and your firmness, citizens legislators, will second the executive directory in this necessary enterprise, imposed by the law; and with respect to which all its members are unanimous and unalterable. 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(Signed)

LETOURNEUR, *President.*

LONDON, March 10.

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Stofflet, according to letters from Angers, died with firmness. Before he was shot, he tied a handkerchief about his eyes, and knelt down. The soldiers hit him at the first fire. One of his aid de camps received ten fires before he died. They were told by a farmer, who conducted the Republican troops to the place between Vellons and Chollet.

The change which has taken place in the chief command of the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine, by the resignation of Field Marshal Clairfayt is a circumstance of great concern.

By Lloyd's list, it appears that the number of ships taken by the enemy, from England, and the other powers at war with them, from Jan. 1793, to Dec. 1795, is 2009 of which 119 were retaken by our cruisers. The number taken by England, and other powers, from France is 319, so that there remains a balance in favor of the enemy of 1491 vessels. Ships of war and privateers are not included in this statement.

CHARLESTON April 5.

The French privateer Leo, Capt. Harmond, has taken a Jamaica ship, called the Lymington, with five hundred hogsheads of sugar; she is one of four sail that have been in the Havanna for some time; the prize is at the bar.

April 6.

The prize ship mentioned in yesterday's paper, and the privateer which captured her, anchored below Fort Johnson last evening.

April 7.

Accounts from England, to be relied on, mention that money was never more scarce than at present; that the Bank has stopped discounting. One suspected cause of which, was, the house of Hope having drawn from the Bank of England, and actually shipped off, the immense sums brought over from Holland by them, and transferred them as subscriptions to the forced loan of France.—It was supposed likewise that this policy would reinstate them firmly in their possessions in Holland which never could be effected by England and the combined powers.

The brig Fame, which arrived here yesterday, went from this port last summer;—she belonged to Messrs. Jones and Clarke; from this port she went to Hamburg, from thence to Bourdeaux; on her passage from Bourdeaux to Philadelphia she was captured and carried into Bermuda, where the cargo was condemned and the vessel cleared.

ALEXANDRIA, April 12.

Capt. Black, of the ship Anne, from St. Ubes, informs us, that it was the city of Seville, and not Cadiz, that lately received a shock of an earthquake, the greatest part of which is destroyed. He also says the King of Spain has had a conference, on the frontiers of Portugal, with the Duke regent. His Catholic Majesty's mediation, in negociating a peace between Portugal and the Republic of France, was supposed to be the purport of the meeting.

BALTIMORE, April 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this town, now in Port de Paix, to his friend here, dated March 23.

"Perroud has at last agreed to pay all government debts in rotation, that is beginning with the oldest.

"No vessel is permitted to depart before government gets whatever part of the cargo they want; every article of provision they will take at all events, and pay when they please, also what other part suits them; and although this has been the practice a long time, yet Americans will come; which is astonishing!—I have to lament that you sent so large a proportion of cargoes of the kind of goods they wanted, had that not been the case, you would have been reimbursed much better.

"This day we have the news, that General Laveaux and Perroud, are put into prison by the people of the Cape, who do not declare for what purpose.—They are kept under strong guard."

Another extract from the same to the same, dated March 24.

"Since writing the foregoing, I hear from the Cape, that as soon as Major General Tussain, a black man, who received his commission from the National Convention of France, and who commands at Gonaives, heard of the imprisonment of Laveaux, he immediately marched his army before the Cape, and sent in a summons, saying, "I have heard that you have imprisoned my chief; I am here with ten thousand men, two guns will be the signal to render him to my camp in half an hour; I do not inquire of you wherefore it is done, it is enough for me to know that my chief is in prison, he is appointed by the constituted authorities of France, and shall be protected in his command; but should you be hardy enough not to listen to me, I will commence to destroy you by fire and sword." In consequence, they immediately liberated him and Perroud, and order is restored.

"We have been embargoed upwards of a month, which prevented your hearing from me so long a time."

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated the 13th ult.

"The fleet is not yet arrived, nor no late accounts of them; affairs bad at Grenada, the enemy in sight; the town and post at la Bay, evacuated."

Another extract, dated the 14th.

"The la Picque, has taken a French privateer brig of 14 guns, bound to Cayenne with despatches."

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

The following Address was agreed to at a respectable meeting of the citizens on Saturday last and is now circulating for signature.

STEPHEN GIRARD, Chairman.

The Address of the Citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Respectfully sheweth;

That, in full reliance upon the firmness, wisdom, and patriotism of the House, we have hitherto been silent, though anxious spectators of its proceedings upon a subject, involving in its consequences the peace, independence, and liberties of our common Country—the Treaty lately negociated with Great Britain.

But when we behold attempts made to influence your decision upon this head, we should do violence to our feelings, and betray an unwarrantable insensibility for the interest and honor of the United States, if we longer omitted respectfully to offer to the immediate Representatives of the people our warmest approbation of their conduct, in asserting their constitutional perogatives and in executing their trust, as the guardians of our dearest rights.

We consider the Treaty with Great Britain, as unequal in its stipulations, derogatory to our national character, injurious to our general interests, and as offering insult instead of redress. We believe that like all other Treaties, the conditions of which have been unequal, instead of compelling differences, it must eventually lead to war;—for it notwithstanding the artful manner in which the instrument is worded, its disadvantageous consequences are so easily foreseen, an experience of its evils cannot reconcile us to it, or induce American Freemen silently to submit for any length of time to its operation.

Though we lament the hard case of those of our fellow citizens, who have suffered by British depredations, and felt their well founded claim to indemnification, we cannot consent to surrender our national rights, to insure a compensation for those losses. But though we fear no danger from this refusal, we declare that we would rather pay our full proportion, than sacrifice the interest and independence of our country, to purchase what we might justly demand.

We have, however, full reliance on the House of Representatives, and look up with confidence to you as a constituted authority, and as the supporters of the honor of our country, the guardians of her independence, and the avengers of her wrongs.

April 22.

The Senate of the United States have referred the bills making provision for the Spanish and Indian treaties to a committee.

It is conjectured, from the complection of this committee, that it is the intention either to let the business slumber in this stage, until the decision of the House on the British Treaty, or to bring in the bills with an amendment providing for the latter.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated February 27.

"The Yellow Fever has proved uncommonly fatal to the shipping in our bay. One ship, the Majestic of 74 guns, lost above 200 of her crew in the course of five months, and the transports have suffered in an equal proportion. Dr. Charles Webster, of Edinburgh, arrived here in September, and soon after went to St. Vincents, where I am sorry to add, he soon fell a victim to our fatal epidemic."

NEW-YORK, April 19.

An express passed through Albany last week, with despatches for the President of the United States from Lord Dorchester—it is reported his Lordship's proclamation for the surrender of the western posts was among these despatches.

We are informed by one of the managers of the Almshouse Lottery, that the 10,000 dollar prize, drawn on Friday, is the property of a free blackman, named DERRY, formerly the slave of Mr. George Burns, deceased, who many years since kept the city tavern in Broad-Way. His widow is still living, aged about 80 years, and has for several years been, and is still, supported by faithful Derry, at the rate of 30l. per annum, which he paid out of his monthly earnings. We are further informed, that when he received the information of his good fortune, he replied, "Well, now I will be able to maintain my old mistress genteelly."

April 23.

A second embassy to China, is contemplated by the British government. Sir George Staunton, who accompanied Lord M'Cartney, is said to be the intended Ambassador.

A bookseller, at Paris, wishing to send some copies of the New Constitution into the departments, paying the same postage as for the ordinary journals—was refused by the office, upon the objection that the Constitution was not a periodical work.—There I beg your pardon, said the bookseller, this is the *last periodical number*.

Capt. Bacon, from Guadaloupe, represents that Island as in the most complete state of defence. The mulatto troops are the best disciplined that can be imagined.—All the artillery are placed upon new carriages, for the most active use. And Victor Hughes is so indifferent to the threats and preparations of the English, that he has lately entered into the preliminaries of matrimony.

Letters from the West-Indies inform that Indian Corn is selling there at a dollar a bushel, and Rum at a dollar a gallon.

Accounts from Bermuda say, that their privateers continue to take every American vessel they fall in with, coming from French and Dutch ports.

A L B A N Y, April 25.

A CAUTION.

A number of counterfeit mixed DOLLARS, have lately made their appearance in this city.—They are quite new—very well executed, and had the impression been a little fuller, it would have been difficult to determine, whether they were not of the genuine kind—the public are requested to take notice, that these Dollars are of the date of 1793—are rather lighter than the true ones, and the top of the head and the eye are a little deficient.

S A L E M, April 5.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bayard dated London, Feb. 25, 1796, to a gentleman in Beverly.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that the case of the Relief, Capt. Cole, has been heard before the Court of Admiralty, and decided.—The Judge has ordered the vessel and cargo (or the value, which is the same thing) to be restored as claimed, with *costs* and *damages*. I hope his decision will be as favorable in the remaining cases, that stand on the same footing, of which there are 53 yet to be heard and determined. A motion will reduce those against the captors, to bring in the proceeds of sale. Your account will be referred to the register and two merchants, and whatever sum they report, the Court will order paid for your use."

N E W P O R T, May 3.

The following is the Memorial from the Merchants, Traders, &c. of this Town, as mentioned in our last Paper to have been sent forward to Congress the preceding Day, viz.

To the Honorable HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES *of the United States in Congress*

The MEMORIAL of the Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, &c.

Respectfully represents,

THAT from certain Resolutions depending in your honorable House, they are filled with Apprehensions, that Provision for giving Effect to the Treaty between the United States, and Great Britain, is not likely to be made. Presuming that there is Ground for these Apprehensions, they cannot forbear expressing their Concern, Anxiety, and Alarm, for the Consequences.—What the Nature, the Number, or Extent, of these may be, it is not easy to estimate or describe. Already the Fear of such an Event, has had the Effect to arrest Business, to suspend Enterprize, and to cloud every pleasing Prospect.

In their Opinion there exists no Consideration, that ought to prevent or delay an immediate and adequate Provision, for the Fulfilment of said Treaty, on our Part; and that such Provision is recommended and enforced, by every Consideration that ought to influence a just, wise, and prudent Representative: The Observance of public Faith, the Preservation of the Constitution, and the Happiness of the Country.

In Case the Provision aforesaid is not made, they see no Alternative but War, or a Dereliction of our Claim to the Western Posts, and of Indemnity for the Spoliations committed on our Commerce, with the Danger of a Repetition of similar Outrages, and such a State of general Insecurity, as would discourage Trade, and prevent Credit.

War, always certain in its Evils, would be uncertain in its Issue. Those Evils must necessarily be peculiarly terrible to this Country, at this Time. To the very destructive Consequences of foreign War to all our Interests and Prospects, would justly be to be apprehended, the Renewal of Indian Hostilities on our Frontiers; and of civil Dissentions among ourselves. They cannot, therefore, but feel unalterably distrest, at the Prospect of a public Measure that unnecessarily, as they think, forces upon the Country such an Alternative.

Deeply impressed with a Conviction of the irreparable Injury, which a Refusal to make the said Provision would work to all the great essential Interests of the Country—they are impelled to recommend and urge such a Decision, as will comport with the Preservation of the Faith, the Constitution, the Prosperity, and the Peace of the Nation.

Similar Memorials and Addresses have been forwarded from Providence, Bristol, Pawtuxet, East Greenwich, and some other Towns in this State.

In Massachusetts, from Boston, Salem, Beverly, Newbury Port, Marblehead, Hingham, &c. &c.

And in Connecticut, from Hartford, New London, Norwich, New Haven, &c. and indeed from almost all the principal Cities and Towns in the Union, to which most of the respectable Inhabitants of each Place, consisting of the professional, mercantile, and farming Interests, have affixed their Names.

We learn, from New York, that on a Division in the House of Representatives of the United States, in Committee of the whole, on the 29th April, there was a Majority of One in Favour of carrying the Treaty with Great-Britain into Effect.

A Paris Paper, of March 6, says, that "Maret, who lately arrived from the Austrian Jail, has refused the Appointment of French Ambassador to the United States of America; and, we understand, that Vincent is now destined for that Place."

The Brig Prudent, Ebenezer Sherman, Master, from Savannah, in Georgia, bound to Providence, is cast away on Long Island.

The Americus, arrived at New York, has brought an Elephant, from Bengal, in perfect Health. It is the first ever seen in America, and a very great Curiosity. This Animal is sold for Ten Thousand Dollars, being supposed to be the greatest Price ever given for an Animal in Europe or America.

MARRIED]—At South-Kingstown, Mr. VARNUM JAMES, to Miss NANCY LEE, Daughter of Colonel George Lee.

DIED]—At Great Barrington (Massachusetts) in January last, in the 84th Year of his Age, Col. DANIEL DUNHAM, formerly a very respectable Citizen of this Town.

—At Hartford, after a distressing Illness of Six Days, GEORGE WYLLYS, Esq; secretary of the State of Connecticut, in the 80th Year of his Age—a truly respectable and worthy Citizen.

—At South Kingstown, Mrs. HANNAH CHAMPLIN, Wife of Mr. John Champlin, and Daughter of Mr. Samuel Congdon.

—In this Town, Mrs. ANNE BAILEY, Wife of Mr. Richard Bailey, jun. in the 23d Year of her Age.

—A few Days since, in the 65th Year of his Age, LEMAN KEITH (a free man) formerly the Property of the late Capt. James Keith, of this Town. He sustained the Character of a faithful servant, a sincere Christian, and an honest Man."

C U S T O M - H O U S E,

District of Newport May 2.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Clementina, Wescott,	Providence
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Ditto
—— Anna, Hammond,	New York
—— Warwick, Greene,	Norfolk
Schooner Swallow, Levin,	Charleston
Sloop Relief, Spencer,	Alexandria
—— Sally, Rumbley, Lucas,	Newbern
Ship Juno, White,	Bilboa
Brig William, Rathbone,	Berbice
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Neptune, Arnold,	New-York
—— Dolphin, Gates,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto
—— William, Warren,	Machias
—— Sally, Rumbley, Lucas,	New Bedford
—— Ruby, Gray,	Providence
Schooner Olive, Marchant,	Madeira
Snow Isabel, Smith,	St. Thomas's
Sloop Dorcas, Champlin,	St. Bartholomews

T H E A T R E,

N E W P O R T.

To-Morrow Evening, May 4, 1796.

The Citizen Democrat,

Mr. Aristocrat, and

Mademoiselle Moderate;

ARTIFICIAL beings, the production of Art and Genius, having excited the attention, and commanded the applauses of the inhabitants of the principal cities in America; and being without any equals in Europe, were about to embark for the old world, in quest of that praise which is due to extraordinary talents: But Mr. Marion, their proprietor and director, having an exalted opinion of the refined taste of the citizens of Newport, has detained the embarkation of these astonishing Automatons, to gratify the lovers of the fine arts.

The Inventor of these artificial beings, is a philosopher, of celebrity in the new and in the old world, whose works are held in universal estimation. Many of his singular inventions are deposited in foreign academies: and others of an interesting nature are at present perfecting: but if we except his 45th ascention into the unbounded fields of Pennsylvania's ether, and his meteorological discoveries, these three pieces of mechanism, are certainly the most curious of all his profound researches into the secrets of nature. They not only possess apparently supernatural powers, but a happy combination of mathematical properties, has so cradled to the most elegant form, hearing, speech and sight: a truth, which however incredible, is never before acknowledged in every place of exhibition, and admits of easy examination.

Mr. Marion flatters himself, that the public will not expect a precise detail of their amazing properties, when he simply observes, that they are the chef d'œuvre of the great Blanchard; the result of infinite series of scientific calculations.

Those three astonishing artificial Persons will begin their surprising Feats precisely at Half past Seven o'Clock, P. M.

Tickets to be had at Capt. ROBERT POTTER's, next Door to the Printing-Office; and at the Office under the Theatre. *Boxes 3/9d. Pit 2/3d. Gallery 1/6d.*

T O B E S O L D,

The House and Lot of Land,

which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE.—It is pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and fronts a pleasant Square.—For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

May 2, 1796.

NOW or NEVER!

THE Sale of SHARES and TICKETS, in the Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School LOTTERY, will be closed on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'Clock, A. M. when the Drawing of the Lottery will commence.

Tuesday, May 3, 1796.

New Store of DRY GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, *Jun.*

Most respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received a handsome Assortment of DRY GOODS, which he is now selling, at his Store, directly at the Foot of the New-Lane, and Two Doors North from the Golden Eagle, as low as any Person in the State.

Newport, May 3, 1796.

The high bred and noted HORSE,

PRESIDENT,

TO be let to Mares, the ensuing Season; and will stand at the Subscriber's Stable, from the First Day of May, till the Twentieth Day of September following,—at the moderate Price of Six Dollars the Season, and Four Dollars the single Leap, after which Three Dollars more to entitle them to the Season.

Good Pasturing for Mares, and good Attendance will be given by me. HENRY POTTER.

South-kingstown, 30th April, 1796.

P E D I G R E E.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dark Bay, about 15 Hands high, Seven Years old: Was sired by the noted full-blooded Horse BASHAW, out of the famous full-blooded imported Mare BLINK, which was as fine a Mare as ever was imported into New-York. BASHAW was out of a CUB Mare, got by WILDAIR, which Horse was imported into America by OLIVER DELANCY, Esq; of the State of New-York, and re-exported to England to cover; where he afterwards covered Mares for Fifty Guineas the Season.—WILDAIR's Pedigree is very lengthy, and may be seen in the English Calendar.—PRESIDENT is a fleet Horse, and has run several Times with great Success at New-York, Jamaica (Long-Island) and at Poughkeepsie. He will bear Examination, is a good Foal Getter, and his Colts are large, handsome, and elegant Movers.

JOHN MEULH.

F O R S A L E,

At COGGESHALL's *Wharf,*

A Quantity of best Turks-Island

S A L T, that will serve either for Dairy or Fishery, by Wholesale, or smaller Quantity.—Apply to JOSEPH COZZENS, or JOHN COGGESHALL.

THE Town-Council of the Town of Newport, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN MALBONE, Esquire, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Three Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose, we hereby give Notice to all Persons having Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to either of us, within the aboveaid Time.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

All Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS BRINLEY, *Administrator.*

Newport May 2, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. JOSEPH BATTY, late of Newport, Mariner, (deceased) represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: All Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they shall think fit, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time. SAMUEL CARR, jun. } *Commissioners.*
BENJAMIN CHURCH, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

BENJAMIN TAYER, *Administrator.*

Newport May 2, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, May 2.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Ditto
—— Anna, Hammond,	New York
—— Warwick, Greene,	Norfolk
Schooner Swallow, Levin,	Charleston
Sloop Rosanna, Spencer,	Alexandria
—— Sally, Rambley, Lucesa,	Newbern
Ship Juno, Wolfe,	Boston
Brig William, Rathbone,	Berbice
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Neptune, Arnold,	New-York
—— Dolphin, Gates,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto
—— William, Wanton,	Machias
—— Sally, Rambley, Lucesa,	New-Bedford
—— Sally, Gray,	Providence
Schooner Olive, Marchant,	Madeira
Snow Bristol, Smith,	St. Thomas's
Sloop Delight, Champlin,	St. Bartholomews

THEATRE,
NEWPORT.

To-Morrow Evening, May 4, 1796.

The Citizen Democrat, Mr. Aristocrat, and Mademoiselle Moderate;

ARTIFICIAL beings, the production of Art and Genius, having attested the attention, and commanded the applauses of the inhabitants of the principal cities in America; and being without any equals in Europe, were about to embark for the old world, in quest of that praise which is due to extraordinary talents: But Mr. Maison, their proprietor and director, having an exalted opinion of the refined taste of the citizens of Newport, has deferred the embarkation of these astonishing Automatons, to gratify the lovers of the fine arts.

The Inventor of these artificial beings, is a philosopher, of celebrity in the new and in the old world, whose works are held in universal estimation. Many of his singular inventions are deposited in foreign academies: and others of an interesting nature are at present perfecting: but if we except his 45th ascension into the unbounded fields of Pennsylvania's ether, and his meteorological discoveries, these three pieces of mechanism, are certainly the most curious of all his profound researches into the secrets of nature. They not only possess apparently supernatural powers, but a happy combination of mathematical properties, has superadded to the most elegant form, hearing, speech and sight: a truth, which however incredible, is nevertheless acknowledged in every place of exhibition, and admits of easy examination.

Mr. Maison flatters himself, that the public will not expect a precise detail of their amazing properties, when he simply observes, that they are the chef d'œuvre of the great Blanchard; the result of an infinite series of scientific calculations.

Those three astonishing artificial Persons will begin their surprising Feats precisely at Half past Seven o'Clock, P. M.

Tickets to be had at Capt. ROBERT POTTER's, next Door to the Printing-Office; and at the Office under the Theatre. *Boxes 3/9d. Pit 2/3d. Gallery 1/6d.*

TO BE SOLD,

The House and Lot of Land,

which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE.—It is pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and fronts a pleasant Square.—For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

May 2, 1796.

NOW or NEVER!

THE Sale of SHARES and TICKETS, in the Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School LOTTERY, will be closed on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. when the Drawing of the Lottery will commence.

Tuesday, May 3, 1796.

New Store of DRY GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, *Jun.*

Most respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received a handsome Assortment of DRY GOODS, which he is now selling, at his Store, directly at the Foot of the New-Lane, and Two Doors North from the Golden Eagle, as low as any Person in the State.

Newport, May 3, 1796.

The high bred and noted HORSE,

PRESIDENT,

TO be let to Mares, the ensuing Season; and will stand at the Subscriber's Stable, from the First Day of May, till the Twentieth Day of September following,—at the moderate Price of Six Dollars the Season, and Four Dollars the single Leap, after which Three Dollars more to entitle them to the Season.

Good Pasturing for Mares, and good Attendance will be given by me. HENRY POTTER.

South Kingstown, 30th April, 1796.

PEDIGREE.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dark Bay, about 15 Hands high, Seven Years old: Was sired by the noted full-blooded Horse BASHAW, out of the famous full-blooded imported Mare BLINK, which was as fine a Mare as ever was imported into New-York. BASHAW was out of a CUB Mare, got by WILDAIR, which Horse was imported into America by OLIVER DELANCY, Esq; of the State of New York, and re exported to England to cover; where he afterwards covered Mares for Fifty Guineas the Season.—WILDAIR's Pedigree is very lengthy, and may be seen in the English Calendar.—PRESIDENT is a fleet Horse, and has run several Times with great Success at New-York, Jamaica (Long-Island) and at Poughkeepsie. He will bear Examination, is a good Foal Getter, and his Colts are large, handsome, and elegant Movers.

JOHN MEULH.

FOR SALE,

At COGGESHALL's *Wharf,*

A Quantity of best Turks-Island

SALT, that will serve either for Dairy or Fishery, by Wholesale, or smaller Quantity.—Apply to JOSEPH COZZENS, or JOHN COGGESHALL.

THE Town-Council of the Town of Newport, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN MALBONE, Esquire, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Three Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose, we hereby give Notice to all Persons having Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to either of us, within the abovesaid Time.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

All Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS BRINLEY, *Administrator.*

Newport, May 2, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. JOSEPH BATTY, late of Newport, Mariner, (deceased) represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: All Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they shall think fit, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time. SAMUEL CARR, jun. } *Commissioners.*
BENJAMIN CHURCH, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

BENJAMIN TAYER, *Administrator.*

Newport, May 2, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

PROLOGUE,

Spoken at the BOSTON THEATRE, *April* 2018, *By* MRS. WILLIAMSON,

To introduce a YOUNG LADY of Boston, in the character of "JULIA," in the "*Sicilian Romance*."

[WRITTEN BY MR. WILLIAMSON]

BLESS me! what, here again? well, this is clever;
Our lucky barque makes frequent trips—and never
Returns to port, unfreighted with your favor!

Our little Jubal, first with pride, to-night,
How well you're *fixed*—I think you're pretty tight!
So kindly *pack'd* together, I dare lay
Not one ill natured thought can here *fetch way*:
For candor, taste, and judgment, who are come
As cabin passengers, have always room.

Small tho' our barque is, yet well *built and found*;
No fears that she will ever *run a-ground*!
The OWNERS too—too spirited to shrink,
Will never see their gallant vessel sink;
If [with a Pilot's care] in the command,
Our Captain *steers* her, with an artist's hand;
That hope's our *venture*; boldly we *embark* it;
Nor wish to seek, or find, a better MARKET.

To night, one novel article's on board;—
A Simple merely—drawn from nature's hoard—
A native, young, adventurer comes forth;
The growth is genuine—you must rate its worth:
The tender plant puts forth its trembling leaves,
Ev'n shrinking from the favor it receives;
New to the air, a stranger to its laws—
I come a supplicant—In my Sex's cause!
Come, do now be good humoured!—'t is by half
More pain to you, I'm sure, to *frown*, than *laugh*,
I found that secret out, as in your eyes,
I've marked the beams of genuine pleasure rise!

To our young friend, within, shall I impart
This clue—this master-key to gain the heart?
To nature true, your judgment can't be fickle;
You'd raile [spite of] another "LITTLE PICKLE"
Grateful as to the field [and all your own;
Nurs'd, rear'd, and crown'd, by your smiles alone,
Candor, and critic taste, have kindly view'd
The first expansion of the opening bud;
And tho' the overwhelming rush—the ill fled power,
A cold'ning fortune has veil'd o'er the Rose.

Merit is ever to be fed,
Let your INDEPENDENCE from its shade,
Boldly advancing, its guardian arm,
To shield the growth from each rude harm:—
So with expands—and to your creed in grew;
And for by your choice, Leader proved to you;—
With watchful care, with patient toil, he rear'd
The beauteous plant—and as he watch'd, he cheer'd
The rapid growth—'till Columbia saw it rise,
A tow'ring flame, to wing to the skies!

Oh! I see to merit, owning to your view,
What nature was to man—and WASHINGTON *to you!*

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

Tallow-Candles and Soap,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. Charles Fekes's, Apothecary's Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 18, 1796.

We the Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JAMES D. WAY, late of Newport, Cooper, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe: All Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted, if they think proper, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

WILLIAM MOORE, } *Commiſ-*
EDWARD STANHOPE, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requited to make immediate Payment, to

MARY ANN WAY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, April 4, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES, by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Walſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt India RUM by the Hogſhead—and CASSIA by the lb.

March 29, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS:—Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

The *YOUNG NIMROD*,

A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,

Will Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an inſured Colt.

Good Paſturing, for Mares, at 3 s. per Week.

Newport April 4 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, with a large Garden, and a good Well of Water, ſituated on the Weſt Side of the Main-Street:——For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 11, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

Weſt India and New England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

BRANDY, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,

A few Hogſheads of retailing MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality,—by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,

FLOUR, by the Barrel.

A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the ſhorteſt Notice.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be ſold Cheap for the Cash.

About 200 Bothels of POTATOES, will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

He alſo continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, April 25, 1796.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Thouſand Feet of well-ſeaſoned PINE BOARDS, ſtuck above a Year, at the Price of green Lumber——and a few Loads of the beſt HAY.

Likewiſe, on a liberal Credit,

Fine old Teneriff WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for Weſt India Rum, Engliſh Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.—Inquire of the Printer.

Giles Hoſier

Has now for Sale, as uſual,

Prime mild Stout,

By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.

By a ſmaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence, per Bottle.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
A new Supply of French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Caſk,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
A few Hundred Weight of good Cheeſe,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch, and a Trunk of ſewing Silk.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Millrick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

Juſt received, and for Sale, by

Henry G. Champlin,

At his Store, in Thames-Street, juſt below the Red-Market,

Clover Graſs Seed and Herd's

Ditto, from 1 lb. to 100 Weight.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the firſt Quality, by the Box or ſmaller Quantity.

Where alſo may be purchaſed a great Variety of DRY GOODS, as cheap as Ever.

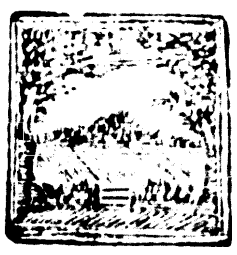
Newport, April 12, 1796

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, deceaſed, are again called upon for a Settlement with the Subſcriber by recent poſitive Inſtructions to put in Suit, all the remaining May Term, all Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. &c. belonging to ſaid Eſtate.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport April 11, 1796

TO BE SOLD,



THAT well known Farm, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated in Newport, Rhode Iſland—Conſiſting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and paſture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Eſtate is advantageouſly ſituated—plentifully watered—commands an extenſive Proſpect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the beſt engrafted Fruit Trees; and Three handſome Farm-Houſes, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extenſive Gardens, belonging to the ſame, are ſeveral Fiſh Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houſes, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free Stone—The Ruins of a large Manſion Houſe, conſumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchaſe &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER Eſqrs. at Newport, Rhode-Iſland—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boſton—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Eſq. at New York.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels of prime PORK,

and a Quantity of the beſt Iſle of May SALT.—Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, April 4, 1796.

THE Hon. Town-Council of South-Kingſtown, having appointed us the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners to receive, examine, and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of PELEG PECKHAM, late of ſaid Town, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months from the 11th Day of April, 1796 being allowed for the Creditors to exhibit their Claims, otherwiſe they will be foreclоſed—Notice is hereby given, that we will receive ſaid Claims, at our reſpective Dwellings, at any Time within the aboveſaid Term.

FREEMAN PERRY,
JOHN CONGDON.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Executor.*

PROLOGUE,
Spoken at the BOSTON THEATRE, *April* 20th,
By MRS. WILLIAMSON,

To introduce a YOUNG LADY of Boston, in the character of "JULIA," in the "*Sicilian Romance.*"

[WRITTEN BY MR. WILLIAMSON]

BLESS me! what, here again? well, this is clever;
Our lucky barque makes frequent trips—and never
Returns to port, unfreighted with your favor!

Our little Jabal, sees with pride, to-night,
How well you're *stow'd*—I think you're pretty tight!
So kindly *pack'd* together, I dare say
Not one ill natured thought can here *fetch way*:
Too' candor, taste, and judgment, who are come
As cabin passengers, have always room.

Small tho' our barque is, yet well *built and found*;
No fears that she will ever *run a-ground!*
The OWNERS too—too spirited to shrink,
Will never see their gallant vessel sink;
If [with a Pilot's care] in the command,
Our Captain *steers* her, with an artist's hand;
That hope's our *venture*; boldly we *embark* it;
Nor wish to seek, or find, a better MARKET.

To night, one novel article's on board;—
A simple merely—drawn from nature's hoard—
A native, young, adventurer comes forth;
The growth is genuine—you must rate its worth:
The tender plant puts forth its trembling leaves,
Ev'n shrinking from the favor it receives;
New to the art, a stranger to its laws—
I come a suppliant—In my sex's cause!
Come, do now, be good humoured—'tis by half
More pain to you, I'm sure, to *frown*, than *laugh*,
I found that secret out, as in your eyes,
I've marked the beams of genuine pleasure rise!

To our young friend, within, shall I impart
This clue—this master key to gain the heart?
To nature true, your judgment can't be fickle;
You'll raise [prophesy] another "LITTLE PICKLE,"
Grateful as is the first! and all your own;
Nurs'd, rear'd, and mirror'd, by your smiles alone,
Candor, and critic taste, have kindly view'd
The first expansion of the opening bud;
And thro' the overwhelming blush—the fledged power,
Augur'd the future harvest's ripened store.

Merit is ever modest—to be led,
Like your own INDEPENDENCE *from* its shade,
Requires a fost'ring art, a guardian arm,
To shield the growth from each insidious harm:—
So worth expands—and so your freedom grew;
And such your glorious Leader proved to you;—
With watchful care, with patient toil, he rear'd
The healthful plant—and as he watch'd, he cheer'd
The rapid growth—'till nations saw it rise,
A solid column, tow'ring to the skies!

Oh! be to merit, op'ning to your view,
What nature was to man—and WASHINGTON to you!

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,
CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

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William & Thomas Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,
Tallow-Candles and Soap,
Wholeſale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.
Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

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Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.
Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.
All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.
They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.
Newport, April 11, 1796.

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WILLIAM MOORE, } *Commiſ-*
EDWARD STANHOPE, } *ſioners.*
All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment, to
MARY ANN WAY, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Newport, April 4, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller
HAS FOR SALE,
VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES, by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Welſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt India RUM by the Hogſhead—and CASSIA by the lb.
March 29, 1796.

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A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,
Will Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Eight Dollars for an inſured Colt.
Good Paſturing, for Mares, at 3 s. per Week.
Newport, April 4, 1796.

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Newport, April 11, 1796.

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Weſt India and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
A few Hogſheads of retailing MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality,—by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
FLOUR, by the Barrel.
A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the ſhorteſt Notice.
An excellent Lot of Land on the Main Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be ſold Cheap for the Caſh.
About 200 Buſhels of POTATOES, will be ſold cheap for Caſh.
Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.
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N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.
Newport, April 25, 1796.

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Likewiſe, on a liberal Credit,
Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for Weſt-India Rum, Engliſh Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.——Inquire of the Printer.

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Prime mild Stout,
By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.
By a ſmaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence, per Bottle.

SIMON DAVIS
Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,
JAMAICA Sugar, by the Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
A new Supply of French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Caſk,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
A few Hundred Weight of good Cheeſe,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch, and a Trunk of ſewing Silk.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,
Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

Juſt received, and for Sale, by
Henry G. Champlin,
At his Store, in Thames-Street, juſt below the Red-Market,
Clover Graſs Seed and Herd's Ditto, from 1 lb. to 100 Weight.
SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the firſt Quality, by the Box or ſmaller Quantity.
Where alſo may be purchaſed, a great Variety of DRY GOODS, as cheap as Ever.
Newport, April 12, 1796.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, deceaſed, are again called upon for a Settlement;—as the Subſcriber has received poſitive Inſtructions to put in Suit, at the enſuing May Term, all Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. &c. belonging to ſaid Eſtate.
WILLIAM HUNTER.
Newport, April 11, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Eſtate, the TAMMANY-HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated in Newport, Rhode-Iſland—conſiſting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and paſture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.——This Eſtate is advantageouſly ſituated—plentifully watered—commands an extenſive Proſpect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.——Has upon it Orchards, of the beſt engrafted Fruit Trees; and Three handſome Farm-Houſes, in good Repair.——In the elegant and extenſive Gardens, belonging to the ſame, are ſeveral Fiſh-Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houſes, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free Stone—The Ruins of a large Manſion Houſe, conſumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchaſe, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Iſland—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boſton—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Eſq; at New York.

FOR SALE,
100 Barrels of prime PORK, and a Quantity of the beſt Iſle of May SALT.—Apply to
SIMEON MARTIN.
Newport, April 4, 1796.

THE Hon. Town-Council of South-Kingſtown, having appointed us the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners to receive, examine, and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of PELEG PECKHAM, late of ſaid Town, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months from the 11th Day of April, 1796 being allowed for the Creditors to exhibit their Claims, otherwiſe they will be foreclоſed—Notice is hereby given, that we will receive ſaid Claims, at our reſpective Dwellings, at any Time within the aboveſaid Term.
FREEMAN PERRY,
JOHN CONGDON.
All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to
WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Executor.*